Our Parts Correspondence.

Paris, January 22, 1852. The Reception of the Constitution-Louis Napoleon's Difficulties in organizing the Sonate -- Return to the old Costumes - Proparation of the Tuilleries for Louis Napoleon - Distrining and tame Submission of the National Guard - Politics forbidden to be Discussed at all by the people- M. Girardin coming to the United States-Engene Sue-Antoine Bonaparte gone to Italy-Lamartine going to reside ot Smyrna - Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere, Lefto, and Bedeau to receive their Poy - The Journal L'ordre put down-M. de Montale admission to the A-ademy - M. Guizot - More Tyranny-Further destruction of the Monuments to Liberty-Probability of change of Ministry-Magnanimous protest of the King of Sardinia-Suppression of the Press in Spain-Demand by France on Spain for Payment of Debts-Arrest of Masame George Sand, for her Political opinions - Confiscation of the Orleans Family Pro-

Forty years ago, just on the same day (January 15) the code civil, which was the constitution of Napoleon, was published and met, I may say, with more approbation than the famed constitution of Louis Napoleon Bonsparte, his nephew. This document which I sent to the New York HERALD, by the last steamer, has been received in France with much coolness and a sort of sneering by all the men of sense who have looked into it. It contains more ambition than desire to meet with the wants of France and its inhabitants. One who reads with care the fifty-eight articles, or paragraphs, of the constitution, will see that its author has written, from the first to the last line, the word I in every article, and that under the appearance of doing good, he has but one aim, and that is to keep the power in his own hands, and to rivet the more, i possible, the chains which are now felt so heavy by most of the nation. As it may be seen in tha long expected document, the President has assum ed the right to direct all the wheels and rounge of the government, to decide in all cases, and although the election of representatives will be made by general vote, he has the power to point out the men who shall be placed forward for the election. A very excellent way, indeed, to fill the house with devoted men and persons whose interest will be directed in his favor. This is all right, for will be directed in his favor. This is all right, for the present, as long as the ligne will not be formed; but who can tell that, within a short time, the re-

action will not become as powerful against Louis Napoleon, as it has been lately in his favor.

The formation of the Senate, which is not yet complete at this present hour, offers to Louis Napoleon the greatest difficulties to surmont. The choice of these distinguished men, who are to supervise (ste) the orders of the Prince President, is a difficult task, and in order to find out the best men, those who will not charge and power will have reached. who will not charge and never will have reasons or intentions to censure his behavior. Louis Napoleon has much to do and many pecautions to take. Nevertherless, it is said that within a week or two, the list of Senators will appear in the columns of

in the meantime, the Prefects of France been invited, by a letter sent to them by Mr. de Morny, the present Minister of the Interior, to proceed in the choice of the candidates for the Re-presentatives, advising them to choose men of order—men who have not the least desire to pro-mote themselves and become conspicuous by their speeches, since the discussions and sittings of the Assembly will not be rendered public. This is all right, but it proves, by a very forcible fact, that the above written lines on the intention of the Pre-

the above written lines on the intention of the President are perfectly true. He has, I rejeat it, no other desire but to maintain himself, without centrol, at the head of the country.

It is well knewn that the ancient gorgeous contumes of the Emperer, viz: those of the Senators, Prefects, and Representatives, and other employes of the government, will be retained and resumed upon a still more magnificent scale. The health of a upon a still more magnificent scale. The habit à la Française, evered with gold and silver embroideries, the short trowsers, tilk stockings, &c., will in augurate the new style of cestume; and, if rumor be true, no citizen will be allowed to enter the Tuileries, without having a court dress, as was the usual custom during the last balls of the reign of

uis Philippe. Workmen of all sorts have taken possession of the Tulieries; and see who visits the palace hears but the noise of hammers, files and saws, the rattling of ladders, and heavy loads on the floors. These workmen, carpenters, upholsterers, smiths, etc., are preparing the lodgings of the Prince President, who, within a few weeks, will decidedly take up his abode under the roof which has covered so many kings and oneens—and one emparer. It is ap his abode under the roof which has covered so many kings and queens—and one emperor. It is said, and I think this is correct, that the palace of the Tuileries is a dwelling fatal to all those who have been living in it. If so, beware, Louis Napoleon! and remember, besides your uncle, Louis Philippe, Charles X., Louis XVIII, Louis XVI, and his unfortunate son. They all died, either in exile, or among the bitterest sufferings, or on the scaffold. This sourcen'r eight to be sufficient to be dreaded by any one.

dreaded by any ore.

At the Luxembourg, the workmen are also busily engaged in cleansing the ex-Chamber of Peers and the apartments of the palace. The time approaches when the place will be in demand.

when the place will be in demand.

The streets of Paris presented, for the last five days, a very queer sight, which was that of the ex-National Guard carrying their muskets on their shoulders and returning them to the matric, as they had been ordered by the last decree. The number of guns, for the whole city of Paris, amounted to 90,000. They have all been carried to Vincennes, where is the general depot, till they will be again rendered to the national militia, as soon as it will be re-organized. it will be re-organized.

The preventive laws are more than ever put into

I The preventive laws are more than ever put into activity in Paris, as well as in the provinces. No political conversation is allowed in the public places or coffee houses, or even in the theatres. An order of the manager of the Theatre Français, stuck on the walls of the green room, has for its object the announcement, that no politics are to be spoken there, under the penalty of expulsion out of the place. The same regulation is also observed in many private houses, on days of reception, where the visiters are positively forbidden, by the matter de la maison, to speak about politics—and this by rescial order from the government. What a courty! where liberty is so much repressed, that no one try! where liberty is so much represed, that no one dares to express his opinion, fearing that there would be by his side a spy, who would betray him!

Allas, poor France! Quantum initiatus ab illo!
All the political men who have been exiled by
the decree of prescription of the President, have
been furnished win free passports, and either accompanied to the frontiers by policemen, or ordered to leave within twenty four hours. A great num-ber of them left for Belgium, Germany, or Italy; but also many have crossed the Channel and gone to England, either to remain there or to take pas-sage to the United States. It had been announced that M. Latrade, brother of the gentleman who was fermerly attached to the Courrier des Etats Unis, and ninex writer of the National, has decided that he would return to New York, where he lived in former days; this rumor has no foundation. M. Emile de Girardin still intends crossing the Atlan-tic and retiring to the United States. Will it be tic and retiring to the United States. Will it be to publish a journal, or te live privately? The question is not yet decided. M. Eugene Sue, hough not included among the presents, has left France and his Casule des fordes, and has retired to Turin, in Savoy. It is stated that his intention is to devote himself entirely to the writing of his novels, which he will send to Faris to be published.

Antoine Bonaparte, ex-representative of the people at the last Assembly, a coursin to the Prince
Precident, has left Paris for Italy.

M. Lamartine has also declared his intention to
leave France and sail for Smyrna, where, it will be
remembered, he possesses a magnificent colony,
which was given to him by the Turkish Sultan
No doubt he will be safer there, as well for his
health, as for his expirions.

bealth, as for his opinions.

I think it is worth mentioning that Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, Letto, and Bedeau, who are among the exiles, will povertheless continue to receive, by a private exception, their salary, as if they were in France, in state of disposibilite. It is also worth remarking that this is the best proof of the outrageous attempt made against them and their private liberty.

The journal L'Ordre, formerly edited by M. de

Chambolic, one of the ex representatives, is no longer in course of publication. The prescription of his chief reporter has been a dead blow to the newspaper, and this is indeed very much to be regretted, for the tone of that journal was stamped

with wisdom and moderation.

A very interesting debate is now taking place behind the curtains of the Academy, relative to the public introduction among its members of M. de Montalembert. It will be remembered by the Montalembert. It will be remembered by the readers of my letters that this solemnity was to be he'd a few weeks ago, and it has been pertponed till now, under the pretext of the new member being quite sick. This is not the case, and I know, from good authority, that M. de Montalembert is ready to appear on that new stage, as soon as he is requested to do so. The true cause of that posponement is, that M. Guizot, who is charged with the mesch of reception on this occasion. delivering the speech of reception on this cocasion, has positively refused to submit it to the censorship of the government. Those who are acquainted with the talent of the ex-Minister of Louis Philippo.

are under the impression that he has written a dis-course which would not be in favor of the present power; and the words of the renowned statesman are so much dreaded that they try, by all means, to put down his ebstinacy. I am inclined to believe that the speech of M. Guisot will not be "re-touched."

Among the last ordinances made by the Profect of Police, I will mention one which prevents the sellers of printing presses or lithographic stones to dispose of any of them before knowing that the buyer is a moral maz, and if he has no bad intention in buying them; besides that he must give the utmost particulars as to his residence and private manners.

manners.

The column of La Bastille, which, as it will be remembered, was erected in 1831, in honor of those who had fought for the triumph of liberty, in the three days of July 27, 28, and 29, 1830, will be three days of July 27, 28, and 29, 1830, will be a important alteration within a short three days of July 27, 28, and 29, 1830, will be submitted to an important alteration within a short time. All the names of these would be heroes will be scratched from the bronze column, and the genius of liberty, which is on the top, taken down, to be replaced by the statue of the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Affre, who was shot on the barricades in June, 1848. This is all right, as far as it goes, but it will be remarked that the object of the government is to annihilate every thing which revives the memory of the battles fought in Paris for liberty.

The rumor of a change of ministry is still affect.

r liberty. The rumor of a change of ministry is still affoat The rumor of a change of ministry is still aftent, and, this time, I am induced to believe that it will decidedly take place. M. Baroche would be named, once more, Minister of the Interior, and M. de Morny, would take the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The change would take place as soon as the President of the Senate was to be named.

soon as the President of the Senate was to be named.

King Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia, has announced to Louis Napoleon his determination to resist by force any attempt that may be made by the Northern powers to force him to abandon the present constitution of his country. He telis the Prince President that the constitution of Sardina was not the result of a revolution, but the work of his magnanimous father, Charles Albert; that he has taken a selemn cath to observe, and has observed, the constitutional compact. He also adds, that in no event will he permit that instrument to be trodden under foot by either of his absolute and great military neighbors; that, in this resolution, he is sustained by all ranks of his subjects. In short, that he will sooner set the world on fire than derogate from his own honor, er the constitutional liberties of his people. Hurrah! for King Emmanuel! M de Toquaville observed lately, that if all the dynastics of Europe had proved themselves as loyal, as brave, or as just, as that of Savoy, the word republic would never have feared an echo on the Continent. the Continent.

In Spain, the government has sent a copy of a de In Spain, the government has sent a copy of a decree to all the newspapers of the country, which announces that the law on the press, forbidding the publication of any article of controversy against the acts of the ministers and their delegates, the publication of news from a dubious source, etc., will be enforced, and every article made liable to a penalty, if considered necessary. This has created much sensation in the country, and the Clumor Publica has stopped its publication. The Heraldo has issued a long paragraph on the subject, and declared that it will submit to the law.

The French Ambassador to Madrid, M. Waleski, has presented to the Spanish government a claim.

The French Ambassador to Madrid, M. Waleski, has presented to the Spanish government a claim from the ministry of Louis Napoleon, relative to the hundred millions owed to France, for the expense of the army of invasion led by the Duke of Angoulime, in 1823.

The hostilities between France and Morocco are

on the eve of being settled. It appears that the heathen potentate has submitted to the just domain of the French government.

The Dutchess of Aumale has given birth to a child, in the city of Naples, on the 15th ult., and he was christened under the name of Duke of Guize.

Mme George Sand, the famed writer, was arrested, a few days ago, for her political opinious.

P. S.—I have just been told that Louis Napole

P. S.—I have just been told that Bould Napolabad manifested the intention to issue a decree, by which all the property of the family D'Orleans would be seized, and sold in favor of the people. This, I may say, would be so very provoking, that I cannot but consider the rumor as a caward, or what we call in the United States a humbug. We

> Our Montreal Correspondence MONTREAL, February 12, 1852

The Foudal Tenure and the Seigneurs-The Landel Proprietors-The New Governor of the Cape of Good Hope-Murder-The Weather, &c., &c.

In the absence of any worthier topic of discussion, the journals are criticising the conversion of one Malcolm Cameron, who took huff last year with the ministry, left them abruptly, assailed their prodigality, and denounced as useless an office he very gladly accepted a few weeks since. The fault Cameron committed was prating toe much as to consistency and adherence to principle. Our form of government is so essentially vicious, that none connect themselves with it and escape contamination. In fact, no public man who has held office since responsible government became the accepted form of political existence, can boast perfect purity. If they have not directly stooped to the baser arts of intrigue, they have silently watched the process, and tacitly sanctioned the deeds.

The question of our feudal tenure having been agitated by some of the cabinet, provoked the seig neurs to erganize for self defence. The government cannot act in the matter without consenting to surrender the quint or one fifth of the purchase money of all the seigniories when sold. The crown is in truth the mammoth seignior, and must first consent to forego its feudal privalege, before it can with reason or justice lecture others, and ask them

to be generous.

The following list includes the majority of the landed proprietors in the Province of Lower Canada, who own seigniories, with the titles by Canada, who own seigniories, with the titles by which their properties are known:—Hom. Pierre de Boucherville, Seigneur de Boucherville; Hon. Robt. U. Harwood, Seigneur de Vandreuil; Jonathan Wurtele, Seigneur de la Rivière David; Charles Cotavian Cuthbert, Seigneur de Berthier; Hon. Louis Michel Viger; Seigneur de l'Assomption; Messire Casault, Prêtre Supérieur du Sémenaire de Québec; Madame Bingham, Seigneuresse de Rigaud; William Berczy and Pierre L. Panet, Seigneurs de d'Aillebout; M. Le Conte de Rottermund, Cassimer Dessaultes and Louis Antoine Dessaultes, Seigneure de St. Hyacinthe; Col. Johnson. Seigneurs de l'Alienteur, in la Conte de Rossesaules, Seigneur de St. Hyacinthe; Col. Johnson, Seigneur d'Argenteuil; George Forsyth, Seigneur de Bourchemin; Alex E. Kierzkowski, Seigneur de Bourchemin; Alex E. Kierzkowski, Seigneur de St. Charles; Peter Langlois, Seigneur de Bourg Louis; Joseph Lefevre de Bellefeuilie, Seigneur de Cournoyer; Madame Phillip Van Cortiand Cressé, Seigneuresse de Mille Isles; Olivier Ferrault, Seigneur de Ste. Marie; Madame de Monternach, Seigneuresse de Belail; John Fraser, Seigneur de Contrecour; Edward Fraser, Seigneur de Rivière du Leup en fas; Thomas Trigge, Seigneur de Nicolet; James Armstrong, Seigneur de Masquinonge; Sydney Bellingham, Proprietaire de Buckland; M. le Shariff Boston, Seigneur de Thaute; Edward Roe, Seigneur de Lery; Hen Edward Ellice, Seigneur de Beauhar Seigneur de Thwaite; Edward Roe, Seigneur de Lery; Hon Edward Elitee, Seigneur de Beauharneis; Mayor T. E. Campbell, Signeur de Beauharneis; Mayor T. E. Campbell, Signeur de Rouville; Medame de Ste Ours, Seigneurese de St. Ours; E. N. de Launière, Seigneur de Nouville; Les Seigneurs de Noyan et Sabrevois; Hon L. I. Papineau, Seigneur de Petite Nation; Madame Christie, Seigneur de Petite Nation; Madame Christie, Seigneur de Henry; Gabriel Tunstall, Seigneur de Laeolie; Hon Jas Leslie, Seigneur de Beurry; Bay; Hon J. Panguan, Seigneur de Murry Bay; Hon J. Panguan, Seigneur de Lachenaye; G. H. Monk, Seigneur de Biainville; Joseph Am. Berthelot, Seigneur de Bourg Marie de l'Est; John Yule, Seigneur de Chambly; Hon D. E. Papineau, Seigneur de Plaisance; M. le Colonel Gugy, Seigneur de Crandpré et Dumontier; J. F. Allard, Seigneur de Fancault; David S. Ramsay, Seigneur de Lorme.

The foregoing list, though formidable for its numbers and the extent of soil embraced, with the limits of the properties above described, does not include any portion of the enormous seigniories which now belong to the Crown. The order of the Jesuits, in their paimy days, when Canada was a dependency of the French Crown, became proprietors as seigniors of vast tracts of country, which devolved to the Crown of England at the conquest. The valuable seigniory of Lawson, which spreads for six leagues each way upon the south shore of the St. Lawrence, facing Quebec, was seized by the Crown, to liquidate the defalcation of the late Sir John Caldwell, once Receiver General; and the towns of Three Rivers and Sorol stand upon seig-niories, which likewise form portions of the Crown

In the list of seignfors will be found names for miliar to French ears. They are the descendants from the cadets of those French families who, in the time of Louis NIV, sought these shores in search of wealth and fame. The seignier, like the feudatory in the olden time, clustered round the crown in the hour of peril, and, like sentinels plant of the property of the land. orown in the hour of peril, and, like sentinels planted throughout the land, announced the carliest symptoms of danger. Lower Canada inherited the law of primogeniture from France, but under Ceorge the Third that law was annulled; and, as a natural result, few of the properties above described are now held by the descendants of the original grantess. The wealth of the Anglo Saxon race, and their intermarriages with the heiresses of seigniories, have served to transfer the ownership of some of the finest properties to English names. The Johnsons, of Argenteuil, are descendants of the once famous Sir Juan Johnson, who led the Indian allies of Eng.

land in former wars. It was of this chief that the story was told, that an Indian came to him one morning and said he had dreamed the night previously that Sir John had given him his cooked hat and full dress coat. The hat and coat were delivered to the Indian, but the next night Sir John had a dream, that the Indian gave him a large tract of valuable land. The Indian was caught in his own trap—he gave the land, but he added, "General, we must have no more dreams."

Talking of generals reminds me of the newly appointed Governer of the Cape, General Catheart. The papers are at fault when they say he saw no service, for of all the men in the army, he, considering his years, has seen most. When a youth, he followed the Austrians during the stupendous struggle between that power and France. He witnessed war upon its graudest scale, and he lived to learn the disastrous errors which enabled Napoleon to crush a superb army in detail. General Catheart was was Aid-de-Camp to Wellington, when he must have seen sharp service. He came here in 1838, in command of the Dragoon Gaards, and was then esteemed an officer of rare ability and experience. During his leisure he took to deer hunting, and proved a keen sportsman. He then acquired some idea of wood ranging, a qual fication he will not forget in his new position. One of Catheart's companions in the chase was Captain Ernatinger, the son of the late Sheriff Ermatinger, by the daughter of the head chief of the Ojibewa tribe, who dwell on the shores of Lake Superior. It is said that Catheart wishes to secure the services of the Indians for the Caffre war. Certain it is that Ermatinger has been applied to. and offered employment in that warfare. What a surprise it would be to the Caffres to confront a band of painted saveges in one of their favorite night attacks, and how puzzled the Indians would be to secure the ed savages in one of their favorite night attacks, and how puzzled the Indians would be to secure the favorite scalp lock. This would be a good chance for you to get rid of your Florida Indians, and some

for you to get rid of your Florida Indians, and some of these roving gentry who may the harmony of a caravan crossing the Western prairies.

In the journalist world one light has been extinguished, but another Pharos snines in its place. L'Atumir has died from insuition, and Le Pays enters life full of vigor. Both emanated from the same political school, and the latter repeats the doctrines, and defends the principles of its predecessor. Le Pays is sustained by men of wealth and character, and conducted with ability. It looks to amexation as the patent medicine for our social and political maladies, and as its friends, who own abundance of real estate, are imbured with the abundance of real estate, are imbued with the fancy that annexation would prodigiously enhance the value of real property, their motives for sup-porting Le Pays cannot be called purely disinter-

ested.

In the parish of St Cyprian, in the county of Huntingdon, south of Montreal, a Canadian Cooley choked his wife to death while in bed with her. Jealcusy was at the bottom of the crime—he fancied a young girl, to which fancy the wife properly objected.

jected. We have had the thermometer up to fifty dega, and so prolonged a thaw that the snew molted rapidly, but our coldest term is approaching, the last week in February being signalized, from time immemorial, as the severest week of the winter.

Our Washington Correspondence. Washington, Feb 8, 1852.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill-A Board of Claims -Newspaper Postage, &c., &c.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means is much more liberal than was anticipated, from the composition of the committee. Indeed, so far, a very generous spirit has prevailed; and wherever it has been found that the increase asked is really required by the growing wants of the country, it has been allowed.

A good deal of outside pressure is being brought to bear, to try and get the passage of a law creating a Board of Claims, and also a supplementary board to the late Commission on Claims against Mexico. But I doubt exceedingly whether Congress will feel disposed to go into the matter, after the failure of recent boards to give satisfaction. Whether the judges who constitute these boards are honest or not, I don't pretend to say, but certain it is they have been singularly unfortunate in discovering the justice of many claims, solely because they were not pressed by relatives of the judges, or par-

were not pressed by relatives of the judges, or parties having "influence." If boards could be established with sufficient character to induce men of the highest standing legally and morally to accept the position of judges, then, indeed, some degree of confidence might be placed in their decisions; but when we see the composition of these tribunals—needy office hunters, ex members of Congress, and adventurers—we cannot wonder at the lack of confidence which they inspire.

A great cutcry has been raised because of the statement that the committee on post offices intended to recommend a uniform rate of postage on newspapers, for any distance within the United States. It is complained that such a law would be great injustice to the country papers, as it would place them one a par with city journals, affording them no protection. The rule of a uniform rate is observed with regard to letters, and is found to work well. And if it is beneficial in this respect, it would be far more useful when applied to newspapers, because it would materially simplify the labor in the several post offices, where newspapers are distributed as ten to one when compared with letters. And if the uniform rate on newspapers is put down to the lowest figure for any distance, it is an advantage a like over the all. put down to the lowest figure for any distance, it is an advantage slike open to all. Local country papers never can expect to compete with large city rappers in giving news, they must depend for support upon their local character. And if this is not sufficient, it is asking too much to expect that the government is to impose a tax upon the people of sufficient, it is asking too much to expect that the government is to impose a tax upon the people of the country simply for their benefit. The loss the government interferes with the private business of individuals, or attempts to force the labors of ene class of the community to the detriment of the other, the better. The idea that Congress is to vary the races of newspaper pestage simply in order to impose a tax upon papers which the people desire to read, and so as to force them to take papers they otherwise would not take in manifestly about and therwise would not take, is manifestly absurd and tyrannical.

> Our Albany Correspondence. ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1852.

The Temperance Bill before the Legislature. Amongst the most prominent topics for discussion in the Legislature, the bill introduced by Senator Munroe, from the Onondaga district stands pre-eminent, which goes nearly the entire length with the Maine liquor law in preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks. The bill, as originally introduced, went for the suppression of all sale of liquors except for medicinal purposes; but before it was fairly before the Legislature, the honorable Senator inserted a clause, whereby permission was given that spirituous liquor, to the amount of thirty gallore, might be kept by any individual. The ultra temperance people are denouncing Mr. Munroe for this alteration of his original bill, declaring that the allowance of this amount of liquor to be held would be the means of encouraging drunkenness and free intexication among that class of society who can afford to purchase by wholesale. It would allow the rich to indulge in the use of the beverage. whereas the poerer classes would be entirely prevented from partiking of the "creature comforts."
The strict temperance people want an imparial, therough going law, or none at all. It is to the extent that two hundred thousand politioners have sked for the Maine liquor law, and nothing 'shorter.

The petitions for this law are about all presented to the Legislature; and the opponents are no beginning to remonstrate. Meetings are bein held in all the principal cities and villages in order to combat that law, and afford the Legislature the benefit of the signatures thus obtained, to resist the contemplated enactment. In a few days these remonstrances will begin to pour in in considerable

numbers, probably equal to the names presented on the opposite side of the question.

But will the law be enacted, or will any one in relation to the traffic in alcoholic liquor, is a ques-tien more frequently asked than any other. The ever-excitable, ever-enthusiantic, reidom-reflecting ever excitable, ever-enthusiastic, seldom-reflecting portion of the temperance advocates insist upon the passage of the law, regardless of the consequences. They do not stop to inquire whether the people at large will acquiesce in the stringency imposed by the Maine law—the one strengency imposed by the Archive and the stream to prevent a shipwreck of their fortunes. No, they want all descriptions of such property taken summarily from the owner, and turned into the gutters of the stream, without ceromony, and without remungration. On the other hand, the the gutters of the streets, without coromony, and without remuneration. On the other hand, the cales, consistent, and honest temperance advocates, advise a more judicious course. Senator Tabor, from the Albany district, who has been a strict temperance man from his youth up, when Munroe's bill was introduced, openly stated that he had great doubts of the prosperity of the passage of a bill of ruch a stringent character; he feared that if it should pass, public opinion would re-act, and the law would be repealed at the next session, giving the auth temperance portion of community a victory the anti-temperance portion of community a victor which would drive them into more extravagant in dulgences, to the great detriment of the cause of temperance itself. Unless he could be convinced that such would not be the case, he intimated that

Senator Beckman, too, who, yeu all know in New York, was elected ever Daniel E. Sickles, upon

the temperance test, and nothing else, also disapproves of the Maine law, as advocated by the ultrus. He believes that it may prove to re-act upon the heads of legislators. He has introduced a bill which seems to take a mere satisfactory view of the matter. He proposes to abolish all laws granting licenses to sell liquor, and invest the boards of supervisors in the different counties with power to say whether liquor shall be kept and sold, and upon what condition. This is Mr. Beckman's view, and, if any law shall be passed, this one will be the meet likely to succeed.

Now that Scenators Tabor and Beckman—who are well known to be consistent and ardent tomperance men—believe that the stringent Maine law is calculated to work injury to the cause of temperance, and will not, therefore, give it their support or votes, how can it be expected that members of the Legislature, who are less compisuous in the cause, will maintain the bill! Though both these gentiemen were elected by votes of temperance men, and upon the great principles attached to that impertant moral reformation, still they never pledged their friends that they would advocate such a law as is introduced by the Committee on Finance.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Bosron, Feb. 7, 1852. The Spoils-Political Disaffection-Rumors of New Coalition-The Webster Party-Progress of

the Scott Party, &c.
It was the remark, not of a "a celebrated Roman Consul," but of the present Governor of Massachusetts, that the office which he held would be one of the pleasantest berths in the world, if the exe; cutive patronage were taken from it-that is, if the party responsibility were no longer attached to it. The remark gives his Excellency's character in miniature, and a very admirable likeness it is. He admires the principle on which the English soldier acted in the West Indies, where he made it a point to get dry very often, because rum was so cheap, good, and abundant. Our worthy chief magistrate has no objection to being Governor, if he can only get along without being bothered. He has a great deal of the political pabulum, known as "spoils," at his disposal, which he must distribute, unless he wishes to distributed be him self. There are great difficulties in the way of making the said distribution in a satisfactory manner. Not only are those disappointed who have obtained nothing, and who, therefore, have legitimate right to grieve, but these who have received semething are, also, in some instances, growling like so many canine animals whose bones are in darger. Mr. Park, whose nomination was confirmed on Wednesday, for the place of District Attorney for Suffork, does not like the place, and will not accept it. He prefers the Justiceship of the Police Court, which Mr. Gill's friends had hoped to obtain for him, and Mr. Gill is to be appointed clerk of the said court-that is, if the new arrangement shall be made. The Governor, if left to himself, would have made Mr. Gill Police Justice, but he has not that amount of pluck which enables a political leader to cut those knots which he cannot easily untie. The free soilers have six members of the council, some of whom, it is understood, do not particularly admire Mr. Gill, though it is probable that they would not do anything printed in the way of opposing him, if they did not deem it necessary to let his Excellency knew that they are not to be used as his tools, in carrying out that intensely seifish policy, by the adoption of which be hopes to atore to the hunkers for his gracious condescension in taking the place of Governor, under the coalition. The almost certainty that exists that General Cass will be the democratic nominee, or at least give color to the de-mocratic nomination, has caused his Excellency to become intensely alive to the wickedness of which become intensely alive to the wickedness of which he has been guilty in listening to the "awest voices" of the coalition Sirens, by which he was do luded into the rocks. He has two objects in view, the one being the United States Senatorship, after the expiration of Governor Davis's term, (March, 1853,) and the ether, the Collectorship of Boston. Should the coalition triumph again he will make a bold (I mean a prudent) move for the Senatorship, and I "wish he may get it." Should the Should the coalition triumpin again as will make a bold (I mean a prudent) move for the Senatorship—and I "wish he may get it." Should the coalition go to the devil, as it is like to, under his lead, then he will be ready to sacrifice himself as Collecter of Boston, a place in which old Marcus Morton made \$10,000 during a four year's incumbency, pa-tly through the perquisites being great at that time, and they have not since grown less; and parily through the cheapness and nutritive qualities of Gibbs's bears. His Excellency is travelling hard and fast in Judge Morton's footsteps, in the lively faith that the details of his career will be the same, as in some respects they are in a fair way to be. For instance, when any one not clearly in the hunter interest is proposed for a piace, his Excellency, with that sagacity which is his most prominent trait, immediately discovers that he is not fit for it; so that it is supposed that, if "the oldest inhabitant" were recommended to him as a sort of animated meteorological table, he would object to him on the ground of his not being sufficiently aged and experienced for so very responsible a position. The exact truth I take to be this. sufficiently aged and experienced for so very responsible a position. The exact truth I take to be this: the Governor has no faith in the capacity of members of his party to fill any effice that has long been occupied by whigs. Mr. Butler he cannot make Attorney General, because Mr. Clifford has filled the offices well. Mr. Avery he cannot make Sheriff of Norfolk, because he is not old enough—forgetting that he is himself the youngest Governor that Massachuretts has had for more than 200 years. One man is objectionable for this, and another for that, until some venerable hunker, clothed in the moss of ages, and who cut his eye teath on a piece of bissuit some venerable hunker, clothed in the moss of ages, and who cut his eye-teeth on a piece of bisouit brought over in the Maylower, prefers his claim, and, like the worn out, and broken do wn, and used-up veteran of "sweet Auburn," has his claim allowed. It is the commonest of complaints from cealitien democrats that they have no chance whatever against the debris of hunkerism; and when one of their number happens to get an appointment, he is generally a very harmless sort of personage. Free seil coalitionists do get some places, but it is the result of the wholosome fear with which their party has inspired the Governor. Fear, one of the basest of the passiens, is the only thing to which he admits allegiance.

party has inspired the Governor. Fear, one of the basest of the passions, is the only thing to which he admits allegiance.

His Exceliency's announcement that he should not again be a candidate, has been, contrary to what was supposed would be the case, attended with a very bad effect. Whatever may be his Excellency's faults, it is certain that he is popular to a very considerable extent. Among the slow and dull portions of the community, there is not a member of the demecratic party who could command so many votes. Hence it was that the huskers could do little against the coalition last fall; but now, they exultingly say, "Boutwell is no longer in the way, and our efforts can be made to tell." There is much truth in what they say, and the Governor's conduct in amouncing his intended withdrawal, has been and is severely consured by the coalition leaders, as mean and selfash; and the whigs themselves, while rejoicing in the weapen he has iternished to the hunkers, their allies do not heritate to express their contempt for his conduct. Probably his Excellency thinks that the popularity he has acquired by selling good weight and measure, sleeping regularly every Sabbala in charoli, and otherwise conforming to the small deconnets of steptd life, is too procious a thing to be recklessly hazarded.

There are already hints and rumors of a new po-

There are already hints and ruspers of a new po-Etical arrangement. The probabilities that Gen Scott will be the next whig candidate for the Presi Scott will be the next whig candidate for the Presidency, and that, incase of his election, Mr. Seward will act in the capacity of beer warden, has induced a better state of feeling here between whige and free soliers than has existed since Gen. Taylor's nomination was made at Philadelphia. Scott is supposed, and Seward is known, to be more favorable to the principles of the free sell party than any other of eur public men. Then the determination to bring Gen Cass forward, on the part of the domecracy, has frightened the free sellers. There are certain local advantages that would follow all aver New England, from a union between the whigs and free sellers, that would greatly facilitate its being free soliers, that would greatly facilitate its being made. Such a coalition would directly prostrate the democracy in every New England State, except Rhode Island; and, with such influences all around her, even whig quarrels wouldn't save her for the democratic party. The Webster whigs might object to the arrangement, but nobedy cares a fig for them. Their cowardice has been shown on so many occasions—they talk so much and do so little—that it is indifferent to the rest of the whig party here—meaning nineteen-twentieths of the whole of that party-what they think, as it is very certain that they will do nothing -butthemselves. The Webster party is uncommosly select, but in strength it is somewhat deficient.

The defeat of the coalition candidate for Auditor. one vote in a convention of 411, was caused by a absence of more than twenty coalitionists when the vote was taken. Some of these number, too, voted for the whig candidate. This makes the fourth failure of the coalition since the commencement of the session. I am inclined to think it will

The weather is warm, and the snow fast turning

Ex-Persident Tyler on Kessern —The late President Tyler writer thus to the Richmond Enquirer, upon the subject of Kessuh's intervention dostrines:—If all may not be granted that he now asks, we will unfold to him that future, now near at hand, and which a cycle of twenty three years will convert into reality, when the oppressed nations may bring their complaints to the bar of the American Senate, as of old to Home, with the certainty of belog heard. Ex-President Trues on Kessure -The late

Presentation of Credentials by the New British Minister.

(From the Union of Feb. 18.]

On Saturday last, John Fiennee Crampton, Esq., presented to the President the letter of recall of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, and his swn oredential: of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to this government. He made the following remarks en the occasion:

Mr Pranipstr:—It is with sentiments of prefound respect that I place in your hands two letters bearing the signature of the Queen, my sovereign—the one notifying the recall of Sir Henry Lytten Bulwer, who has for some time resided with you as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the other accrediting me in that character to the government of the United States, in his place. It is particularly grateful to me now to renew to you, sir, on the part of my august sovereign, the assurance of her Majesty's cateom and regard, and of her hearty wishes for the prosperity of this republic. The cultivation and improvement of friendship and good understanding between Great Britain and the United States form, I need soarcely say, the most important part of the duties which have now develved upon me; and it is, therefore, with extreme satisfaction that I advert to the fact, that while at no former period of their history has the subsistence of friendly relations between the two countries been of more vital importance to the interests of both, so at no time have these relations appeared to rest upon a firmer feundation than at present. Consunguiaity—a common interest in a long line of historical tradition—a common language—the joint inheritance of those enduring monuments of literary genius, by which the noblest sentiments and the wisest maxims are stamped indeliby upon the minds of nations—a great similarity in the spirit of the laws, and even in the forms indelibly upon the minds of nations—a great simi-larity in the spirit of the laws, an aven in the forms of the administration of justice in both countries— commercial relations of unequalical activity and commercial relations of unequalled activity and extent—and, above all, the common pursuit of that great political object to which the best energies of both nations seem ever to have been steadily directed—I mean the attainment and preservation of that temperate liberty which goes hand in hand with duty; these, sir, constitute ties which I cannot persuade myself will be lightly broken. Their firm maintenance conduces to the present happiness and promises the future prosperity of millions of our race; their violent disruption would be at once the most disastrous of possible events, and constitute a spectacle the most lamentable and disceuraging that could be presented to the world. If I may be permitted to allude to my perfonal feelings on this occasion, permit me to say, sir, that no mark of the confidence or favor of my severeign could be more entirely consonant to my severeign could be more entirely consonant to my wishes than that with which I have now been ho-nered I am aware, indeed, that a selection might nored I am aware, indeed, that a selection might bave been made of a representative whose expe-rience and abilities would have better fitted him for such a trust; but not of one more deeply sensi-ble of its importance and responsibility. If how-ever, I have reason to be diffindent in regard to the qualifications which I bring to the task assigned to qualifications which I bring to the task assigned to me, I have still seme ground for encouragement in a recollection of the frank and cordial nature of the relations which I have already had the honor of maintaining with the government of the United States, and, let me add, with every class of its citians with whom I have been brought into contact. While these demand my respectful gratitude, they leave me little to desire, save a continuance of the same indulgence; and this, I cannot doubt, will be afforded to me by the members of an administration distinguished alike by a love of peace, and by a constant exercise of the principles of justice and good faith. which the President replied as follows:-

To which the President replied as follows:—
Six:—I receive the amouncement of the recall of your predecessor, and of your appointment, with mingled emotions of regret and satisfaction—with regret that one so much esteemed and so universally admired as Sir Henry L. Bulwer is withdrawn from our political and secial circles, but with entire satisfaction that his place is to be supplied by a successor whose long residence among us has made him familiar with our institutions, and whose frank and manly bearing commands our plied by a successor whose long residence among us has made him familiar with our institutions, and whose frank and manly bearing commands our confidence in advance, and gives the strongest assurance that it is the desire of his government, as I know it is of this, to draw still more closely the bonds of friendship between our respective countries. I reciprocate most cordially, to your august sovereign, the sentiments of esteem and regard which, on her behalf, you have so kindly expressed. Our forms of government differ; but, as you have well said, we are kindred nations, acknowledging a common accestry, speaking a common language, and have a joint inheritance in those enduring monuments of literary genius by which the noblest sentiments and wisest maxims—may I not add, of law and liberty—are indelibly stamped upon the minds of nations. We, sir, have inherited from Great Britain the principles of Magna Charta, the trial by jury, and the hubeas corpus; and while we hope we have extended the principles of the British constitution. These blessings are enjoyed in a higher degree by the subjects and citizens of our respective countries than by those of any other in the world. I trust that they may never be hazarded by another conflict; and I am happy to assure you that nothing shall be wanting on my part, during the little time I may remain as the head of the administration in this country, to maintain the most cordial relations with your own. And in the performance of this duty, alike beneficial to tain the most cordial relations with your own. And in the performance of this duty, alike beneficial to both countries, I am sure I shall have your cordial co operation.

Court of General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and Aldermen Tweed and Compton.

Yes. 16.—Interruption of a Trial—On recalling the
jury in the case of Daveaport, the boy charged with
obtaining \$610 from the Nerth River bank, and which
was in part reported on Saturday, it was found that one
of them. Mr. Shipman, was sick, and unable to attend,
and the Assistant District Attorney considered the safer
course would be to discharge the others, and commence
de none, which he proposed to do to-morrow (Wednesday)
Charge of Highway Robbery.—John Cotter was indicted
for robbery, on the night of the 5th January, on a pier of
the East river. The widence of the complainant, James
McDade, had been taken de bene esse, which was that he
had arrived in the ship Lady Morris, and had asked the
prisoner to shew him his way back to where she was
lying; that he took him down a pier where she was
not,
and then assaulted him, and robbed him of some silver,
which he delivered to him in fear of his threats. The
defence was that the complainant had given him the
mcaey, as promised, after some words, for the prisoner's
time and trouble in showing him the way, and a denial
of the assault.

The District Attorney said there might be a question

mency, as promised, after some words, for the prisoner's time and trouble in showing him the way, and a deaisl of the ascault.

The District Attorney said there might be a question as to the supposed claim, and he therefore abandoned the very serious charge of robbery, and would press that of ascault and battery only, which was further proved by the officer, Brian King, who came up and made the arrest. Of this minor charge the jury found him guilty.

The Recorder observed that the offence had very much the appearance of highway robbery, for which he would have been sent to prison for not less than ten years, and it was certainly aggravated by the circumstances of time and place; but, in consideration for his young family, and of his good character, which had been proven, the Court would pass upon him the lanient sentence of fifteen days imprisonment in the City Prison.

Sentence.—William Eynes, who pleaded guilty, on Friday last, of forging a check for \$1,500, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Steding Surine.—John Baker, who was indicted for stedling some saine. In Becember, 1810, but who abscended at the time from his bail, was brought up for tital. Hugh Rourke, the cwner, deposed that he lost twelve has begreaten his premises, in the feath avanua, between Forty second and Forty-third streets, where he had placed them necurely in the pen the night before; and officers fall checken and Out deposed that they found them in the presencion of the prisoner, who was driving them, the same night.

Mr Heimes (resigned by the Court) contended there was no largery proved and the prisoner, who was driving them, the same night.

The narrieral and Etwatent.

Therefrical and Masters.

Bowers Transaus.—The beautiful play of "The Stranger" is the piece selected for this evening's performance. Mr. Eddy will appear as the Stranger, and Nies Fanny Wallack as Mrs. Haller. The entertainments will conclude with the drama of "Breakers Abead." This bill will be cure to draw an immense andience. BROADWAY THEATER -- Mr. Formet will appear this evs-

ring in his great character of suck Oade, which is a materpiece of acting and, no doubt, will draw a large assemblage. Mr F-nuc and Madem Ponisi will sustain the other leading characters. The entertainments will conclude with the farce of the "Married Rake."

Nibne's Gamera.—The French dramatic company give another entertainment this evening. The places selected are the vandaville of "Un Famour Numera," and the comedy of "Les Saltembauques," with this Febre, Raw-dom Mons Edsuard, Durley, and several other distinguished artists.

Burron's Tunavan - The entertsinments this evening are as usual, exceedingly attractive. The fine starting

Button's Thearer—The entertainments this evening are as usual, exceedingly attractive. The fine stering comedy of the "Old English Gendeman" will commence the anusements and they will terminate with the operatic piece called "Cinderella," in which Mary Taylor will be the bright particular star. Burton and Fracide appearable

National Thearer—The new and excellent speciale, entitled "Yankee Jack," which is drawing well, the new harlerque of "Faulce Cliffordee," and "Hanning a Turtle" are the scientions for the evening. No doubt the theater will be crowded as the entertainment is light and highly anusing. Furdy is going alread.

Chainty's Missiania.—This band continues to delight their visiters with the greatest success. Their melouisa are rendered with great awestness, and the instrumental reformance are excellent.

Figures Missiania—The programme amounced for to hight is well diversified—singing, instrumental performances, and dancing, with other attractive features.

Anageous Missiania—The programme for the afternoon.

performances, and dancing, with other attractive features.

American Museum — The programmin for the afternoon and evening embraces light and highly amusing features in the afternoon, the "Old Guand" and Raining the Wind." In the evening, the moral drains of the "Bottle" and "Highway Robberg." Dr. Hassott's benefit will take place to morrow.

Bowner Guada—The worderful performance of John McCormick, lest evening, in walking on the ceiling of the Amphitheatre with his head downwards, exolted the greatest surprise. He will repeat it again this evening, when no doubt, the Amphitheatre with by provided. It is the most wonderful art ever performed within the waits of a circups.

Otty Intelligence. I. O. O. F. AND THE LADIES - The degree of "Rebecoa" was conferred on eleven ladies, wives of members of Staten Island Lodge, No. 312. on Thursday evening last at their lodge room in Tottenville, Staten Island. They

at their lodge room in Totteaville, Staten Island. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the coremonies. Would they be as well pleased with the degree of the kitchen or the nursery? There were ten applications more for certificates for wives of other members at the next meeting of the lodge.

Sucross — About 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, Bridget Boulis, an Irish woman, aged about twenty vests, committed suicide by jumping off pier No. 11, North river. It appears the has been but a short time in this country, was living at house 117 Washington atreat, and was delivered of a shild a few days previous She was seen by the mate of the bark Clementine coming down the wharf in aimost a maked condition, she having only an under garment on Before he could reach her, she had jumped into the water. She was taken out in about ten minutes after by John G. Ocasier and Oharles Russell, but was found to be dead. It appears that she had been seduced in Ireland, and sent to this country by her sadoer, where she has been living in a state of destitution for some time. The body was taken to the First ward station house by officers Kellan and Modarly.

EFFECTS OF LIQUON —OR SUNDAY afternoon, about five

EFFECTS OF LIQUON —OR Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, Hannah Hawkins, while intoxicated, jumped overboard from the Peck slip ferry boat, while the boat was lying in the dock, but was soon rescued from her perfousitivation, and brought to the Fourth ward station house, by efficer Harbinson.

Account.—About half past 10 o'clock Sunday night, G. H. Peteriok, in attempting to jump on one of the Peckelip ferry beats as she was leaving the dock missed the boat, and fell into the water. He was recound from drowning, and brught to the Fourth ward station house, by officer P. Duffy.

ATTEMET AT SCIENCE — On Study evening, a negro-woman, living at No. 21 Authory screet, attempted to de-stroy herest by taking laudanum. Information having been sent to the station house, Dr. Kilbourn was sent to the place, and administered the usual antidotes, which

restored her.

University of New York — The Medical Gazette states that Br. Valentine Mott has been recalled to the chair of Surgery and the Presidency of the Medical Department of the University in this city. Dr. Mott has not yet signified his intention of accepting the call. It is removed that Dr. Post will retain a portion of the surgical chair, that rection of the department being divided, and that Dr. Van Buren, one of the present sub-professors, is to take the chair of Anatomy, vacated by the death of Dr. Pattison.

A proposition has been started that the Common Council should stop all lines of stages from running below Yeses and Ann streets, but allowing each line to run two extra stages from the lower end of the Park to the ferries.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Ron. Judge Sandford.

Fer. 12 — Dictsions on Motions likeld Under Advisament — Samuel P. Everts vs. George Oliny — Order for arrest modified, so as to require ball in the sum of \$800. No costs to either party.

John P. Angur vs. John Laidiau. — Motion for injunction. Order that plaintiff, on paying \$10 costs of opposition for the property in the same of \$100 costs of opposition of the property in the costs of answer, if a new answer be necessary, have leave to amond the complaint, and thereupon on four days' notice, to move anew for injunction. Temporary injunction to be continued until 16th February for that purpose, and till further order thereon.

thereon.

Margaret Morris vs. Abraham Brower and others.—Motion
to correct Clerk's adjustment of costs as to the witnesses'
fees. dealed without costs.

William Cooper vs. Edmund Janes.—Motion to strike
cause from the calendar granted, without costs to either

cause from the calendar granted, without costs to sinar party.

W. B. Laurence vs. R. C. Kemp — Motion to amend the answer granted, on payment of \$8 costs, and the plainiff's costs of the February term. Plainiff to have ten days to reply. Issue to remain of its present date.

L. S. Consideck vs. G. W. and J. C. Consideck — Motion for a commission denied, on the ground that cause is out of court by arbitration; without costs to either party.

T. A. Reynolds vs. T. F. Freeman.—Motion to set aside default at general term granted, without costs. Cause to be heard on appeal from order allowing demurrer, at the general term, in the same manner as other calendar causes.

the general term, in the same manner as other calendar causes.

S. F. B. Morse and A. Vuil vs. F. O. J. Smith.—Order made absolute that defendant serve copy of his opposing affidavita, &c., on or bofore Feb. 18.

T. H. Haskell vs. G. W. Lamson—Motion for judgment granted for plaintiff's default in fling security for costs, with costs of the motion.

R. Goekt vs. E. M. Condrey.—Allowance to defendant of ten per cent on the amount claimed, in addition to the taxable costs.

P. B. 4. H. Pirisie vs. J. H. Graham.—Order that defendant's answer be received. I seus to be of 27th January, and cause referred to Judge Mason. Judgment and execution to stand as security. Plaintiff's costs of motion, \$10, to abide the event of the suit.

C. S. Wetrons vs. W. M. Lathrep.—Application for except that assigned property be applied on plaintiff's judgment denied. No costs to either party.

G. Brudse vs. Payson & Rodgers.—biotion that defendant, Payson, put in answer for both defendants denied, without costs. Plaintiff to have ten days to reply.

E. W. Tysen vs. T. Vermitya.—Motion for judgment enter five to be the party.

J. Whitaker vs. W. Wigley.—Motion to discharge defendant.

the frivoloueness of the answer denied, without coets te either party.

J. Whitaker vs. W. Wigley.—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest denied, without costs to either party.

Margaret Morris vs. A Brover and others.—Order that case be heard at general term as a case and bill of exceptions. Proceedings of plaintiff to be stayed till further rider of the court. Judgment may be entered but not docketed.

rder of the court. Sugment may be docketed.

Tupper and Prior vs. John Corell — Motion to discharge rom arrest denied. Plaintiffe' costs of opposing, \$10, to abide the event of the suit.

J. Fanderpool jr vs. E. Kissan and J. E. Keller.— Motions to vacate orders of arrest granted, as to Keller, on his stipulating to bring no action, &5., and denied, as to Kissam. Keller's costs, \$10, to abide event of suit in each cause.

Supreme Court -- In Chambers.

France Mara, child of John and Catharine Mara, at present in the enatody of the mother, who has left her husband, and is residing with her father at 263 John streat. Brooklyn.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon Judge Campbell.

Fen. 16.—Herman Marks against Affred L. Reynolds—This was an action, brought by the piaintiff against the elefendant, for seizing and taking away a quantity of letching, and breaking up plaintiff business at 22 North William street, in May last, and claims damages to \$900. The defence is that the goods and store belonged to one toseph Morris, against whom the defendant had a judgment, and had issued an execution on that judgment, and had issued an execution on that judgment, ander which they took and sold the goods for \$163.86.

The case is still on.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 16-6 P. M The stock market opened and closed heavy to day. At the first board Reading Railroad declined 1/4 per cent; Eric Railroad, 1%; Harlem, %; Hudson River Railroad, 16; Erie Convertibles, 1871, 16. There was a pretty general disposition to sell, and at the close the endency was downward. It is the prevailing impression that before the lapse of many weeks, we shall have a stringent money market. All the indications point to such a result, and we should not be surprised to see money very valuable before the middle of March. Erie Railread is destined to touch prices considerably below those now ruling. The corner in Reading Railroad has broken down, and those who get cut first will be among the tucky ones. Morris Causi has come upon the market in larger quantities than usual, at lower prices. Harlem was very much depressed to day. There is, we learn considerable disappointment felt by the friends of this company, at the fresult of the traffic operations of the road since this line was opened through to Albany What their calculations were we are not informed ; but it is impoisible to tell from one month's operation of any rativead, what amount of business it will ultimately com-The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer or

this port, to-day, amounted to \$85,061 00; payments, \$163 576 82;- balauce, \$2 250,953 63 The amount of deposite in the United States Mint-

Philadelphia, during the week ending the 14th inst., was \$142,760; coinage, \$638,875; payments, \$493,430 60. The coinage of gold since the lat of January, 1852, including the above, was \$5,864,636; and of silver, \$26,626;—total, \$5,891,562. The deposits for the same time were-gold \$5,682,500; silver, \$22,000;—total, \$5,704,500.

The Cumberland (Md.) Miners' Journal says that the

ce in the Chesepeake and Ohio Canal is rapidly disappearing, and that the coal companies in Allegany county are prepared to renew operations on an enlarged scale, in the spring. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it also states, will enter into the coal business to a much greater extent this year. The Journal, in referring to the latter company, care .-

Connecting now, as it does, with the splendid coat properties in the Westerport region, and soon to be connected, by the Lonacoming Radicod, with those in the George's Creek Valley, the radicast of the Phanix Company, which will be ready for use in the course of a few works, it is destined to hear to Bultimore and the Eastern markets a large share of coal from the Cumberians region. The arrangements of the company for the development of our mineral wealth are characterized by the utmost liberality, and cannot fail to be appropriated by the coal companies of this county.

According to the last annual statement of the General Mutual Insurance Company, it appears that the nat carned premiums for the past year amounted to \$355,000 17, and the losses and expenses to \$356,312 24. The prohis of the year are \$16,124 35, making, with the profits of previous years, \$235,667.36. The assets of the company are \$516.503.82, of which \$196,800.26 are in bills receivable and the principal part of the remainder is invested in United States and New York State stocks, and bonds and mortgages. The company will hereafter discontinus taking fire risks, confining their business to marine and inland insurance. A new subscription of notes in advance of premiums, is in progress, by which it is expected to add two hundred thousand dollars to the available means of the company. Interest on the outstanding